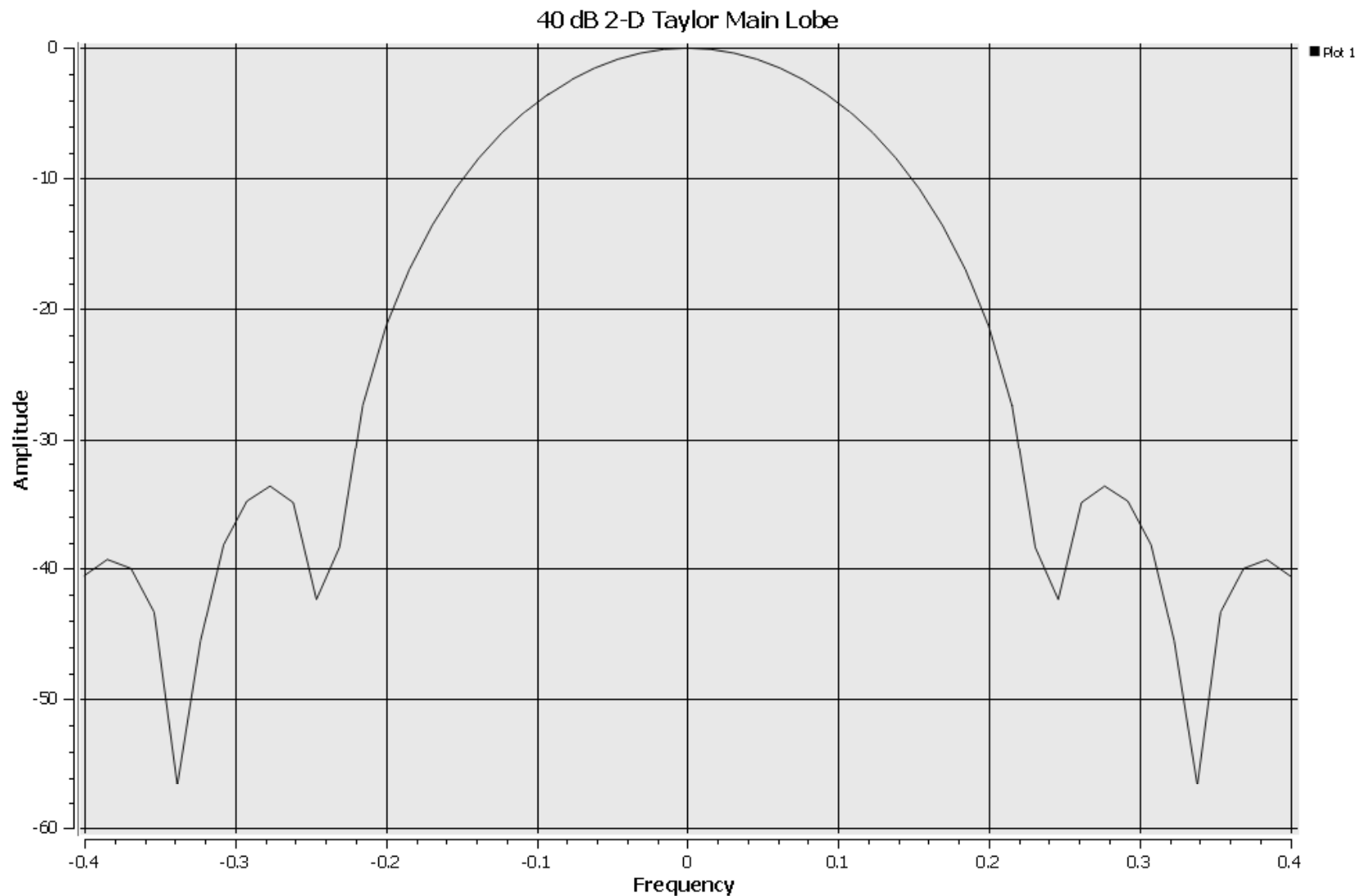


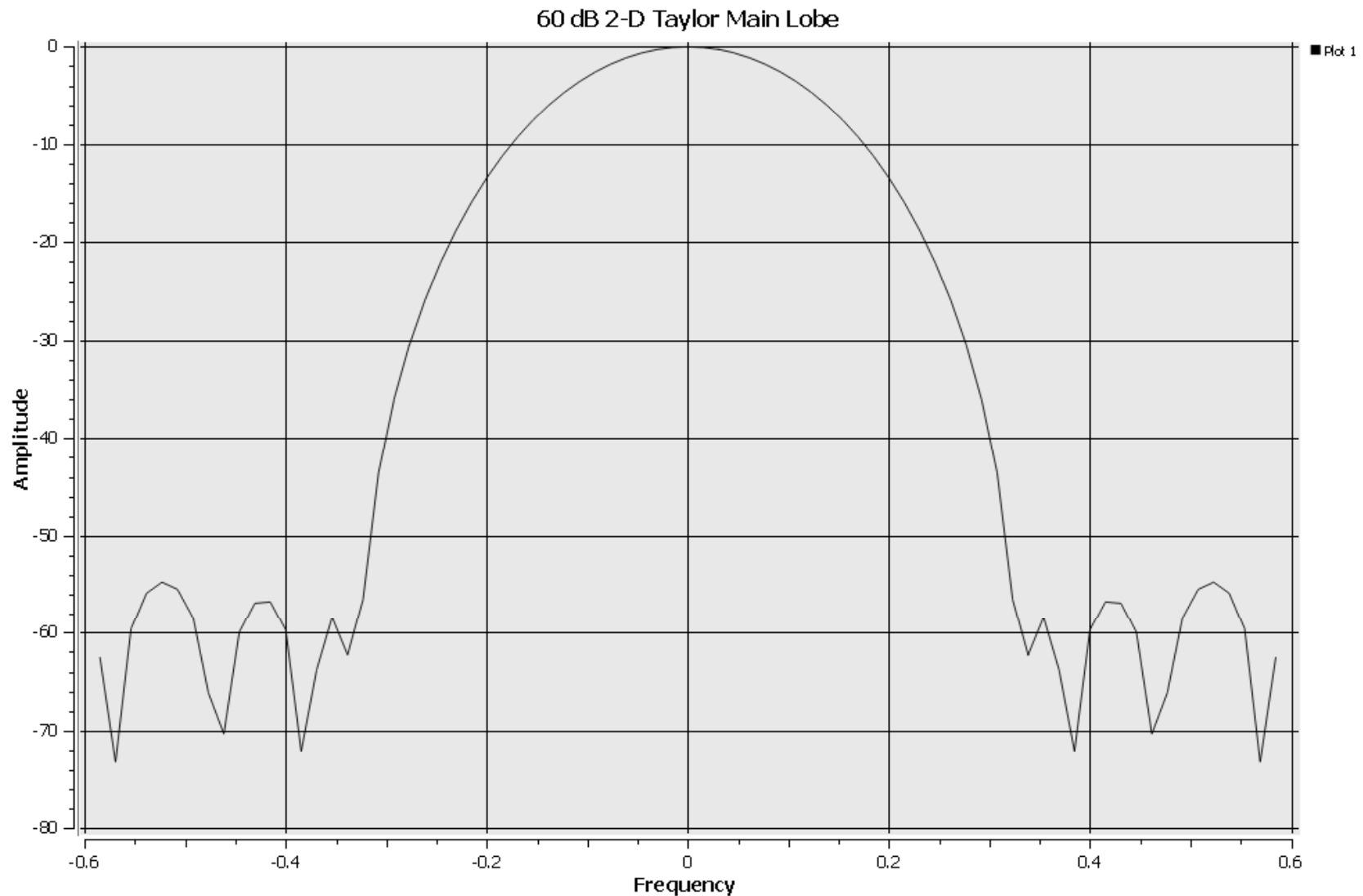
Sampling Errors

- Sampling a continuous aperture is an approximation
- Classical sampling theory applies
 - Nyquist rates and aliasing/folding
 - Errors generally inversely proportional to square of number of samples
- Observe: Taylor for 16, 32, 64, and 128 samples across the aperture

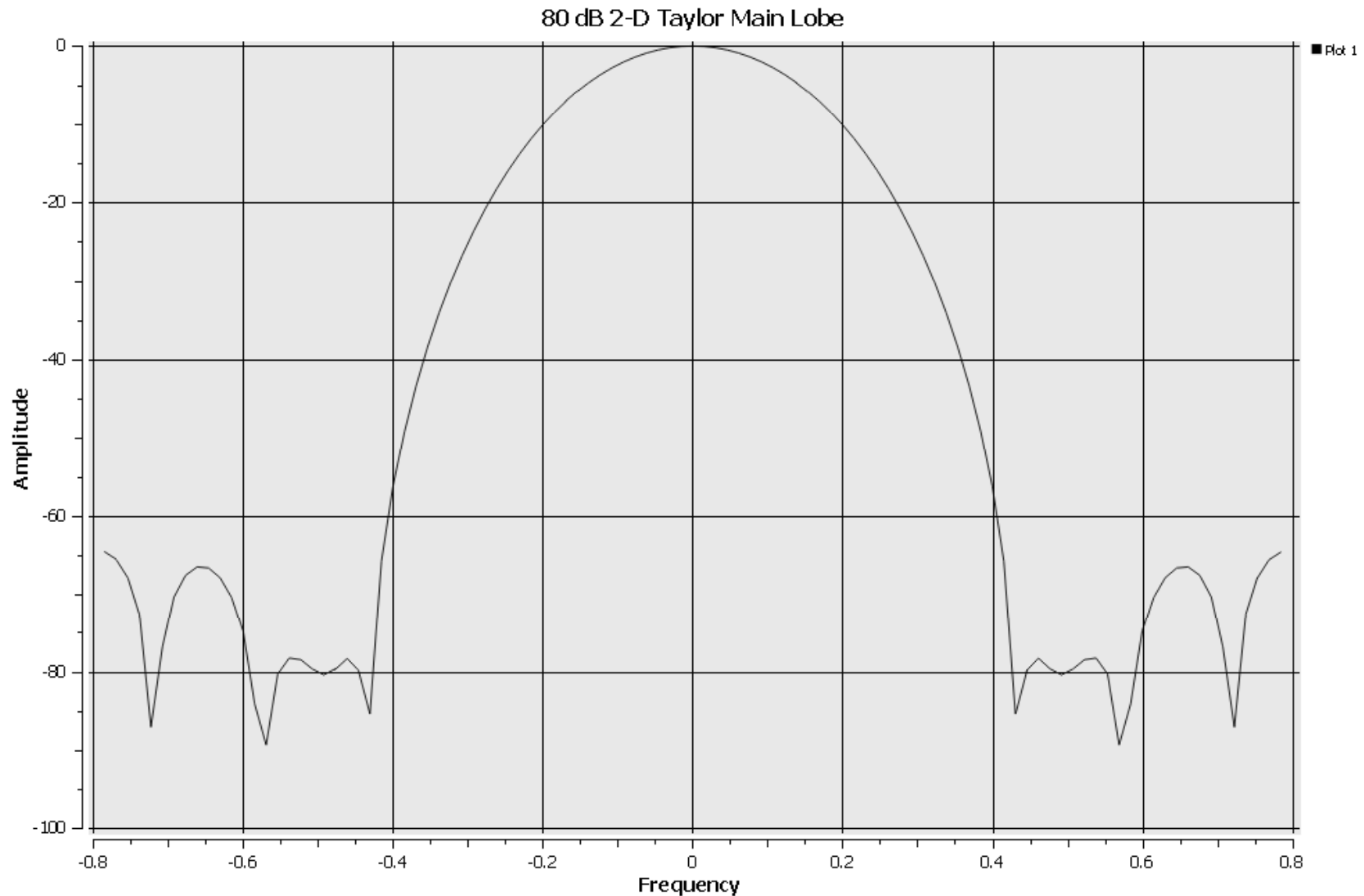
16 Samples, 40 dB Sidelobes



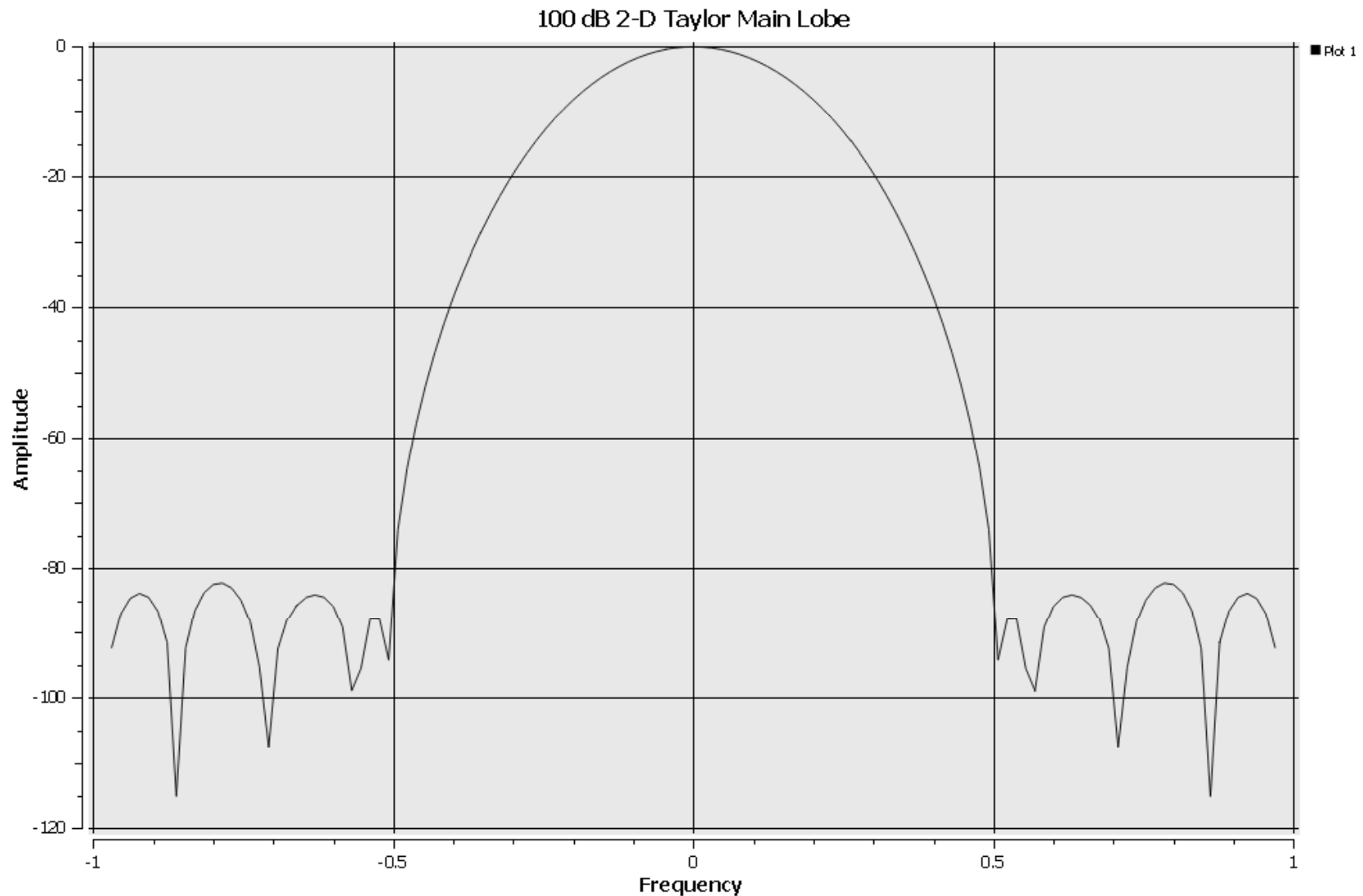
16 Samples, 60 dB Sidelobes



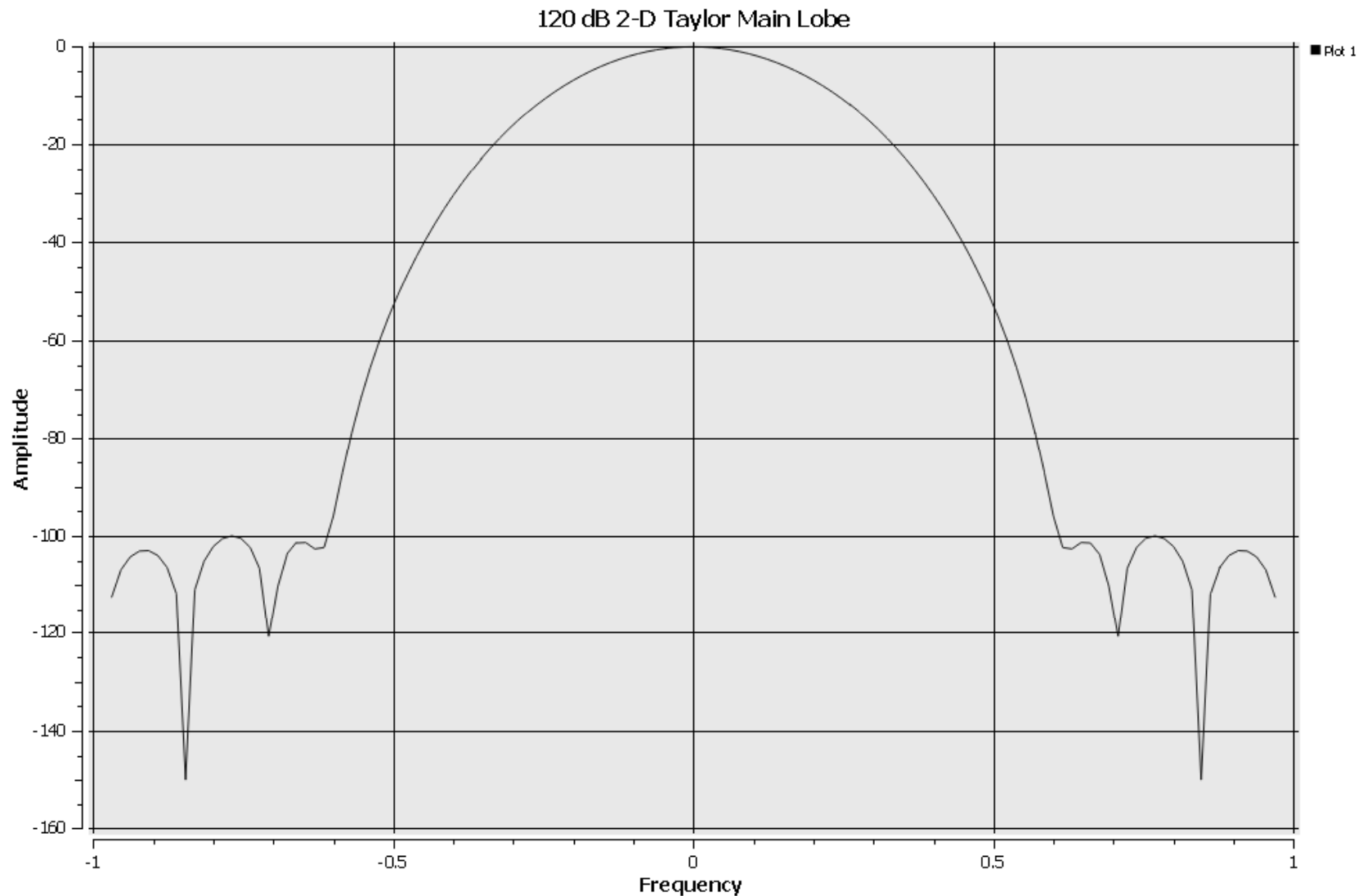
16 Samples, 80 dB Sidelobes



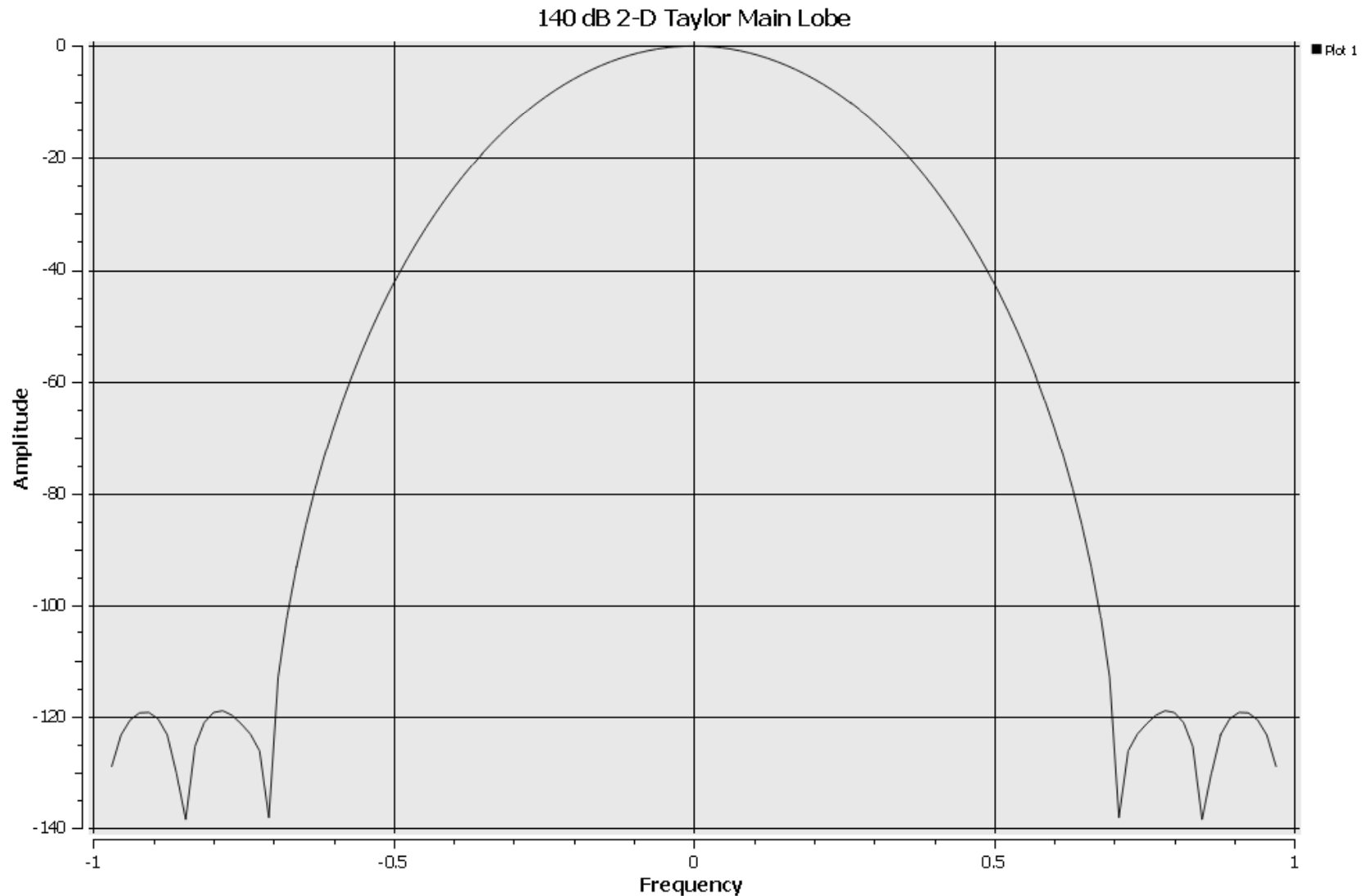
16 Samples, 100 dB Sidelobes



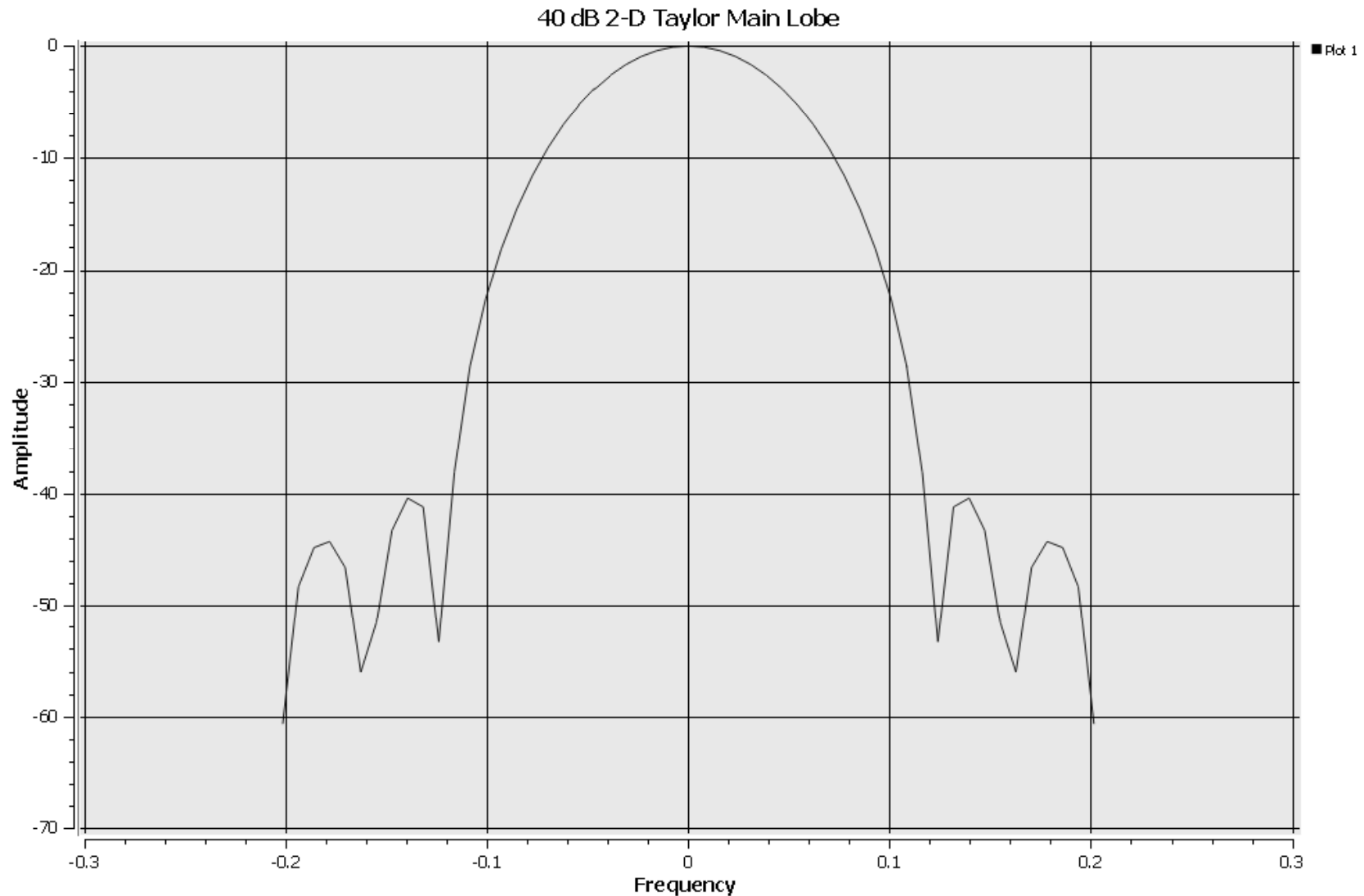
16 Samples, 120 dB Sidelobes



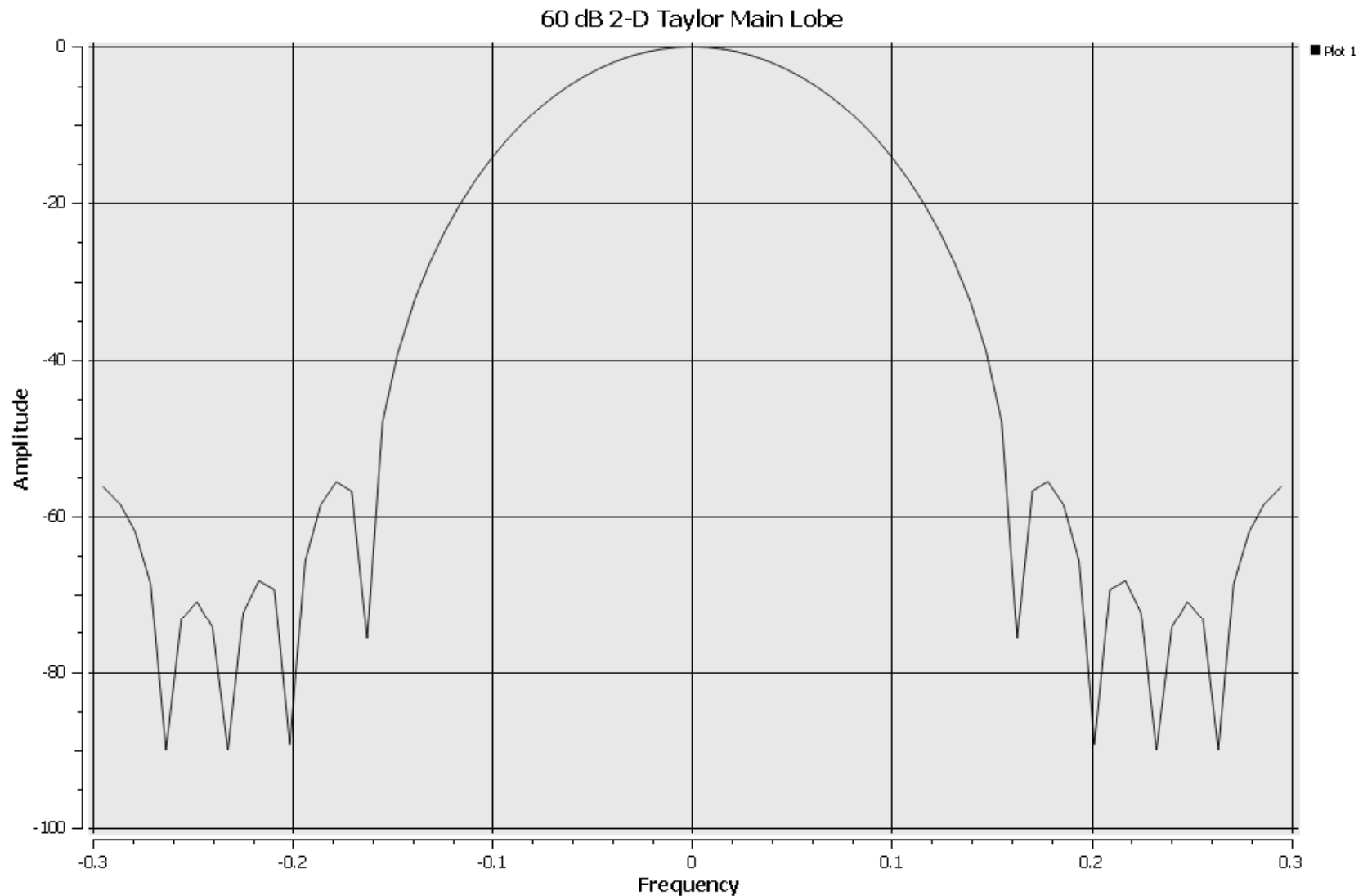
16 Samples, 140 dB Sidelobes



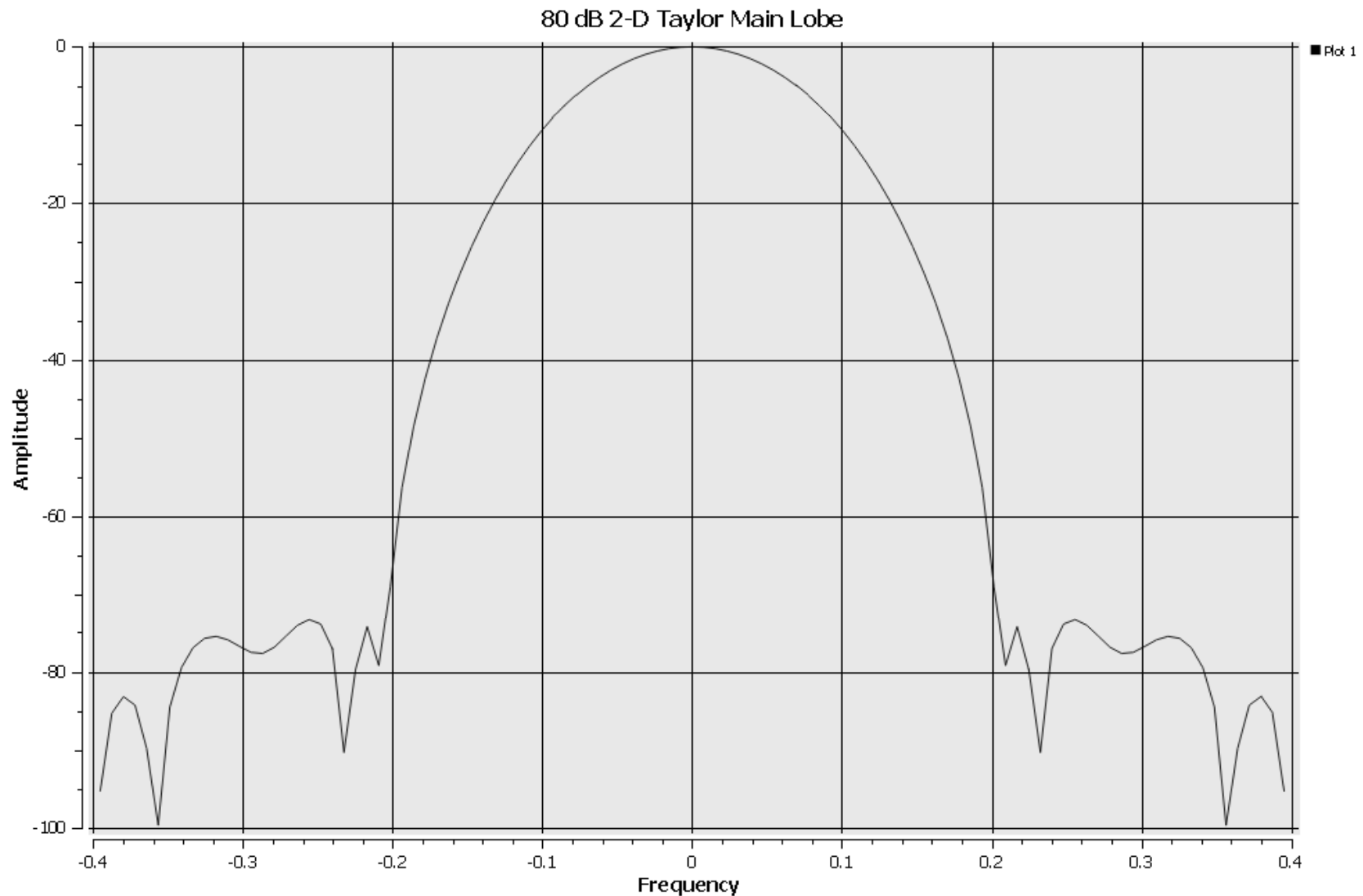
32 Samples, 40 dB Sidelobes



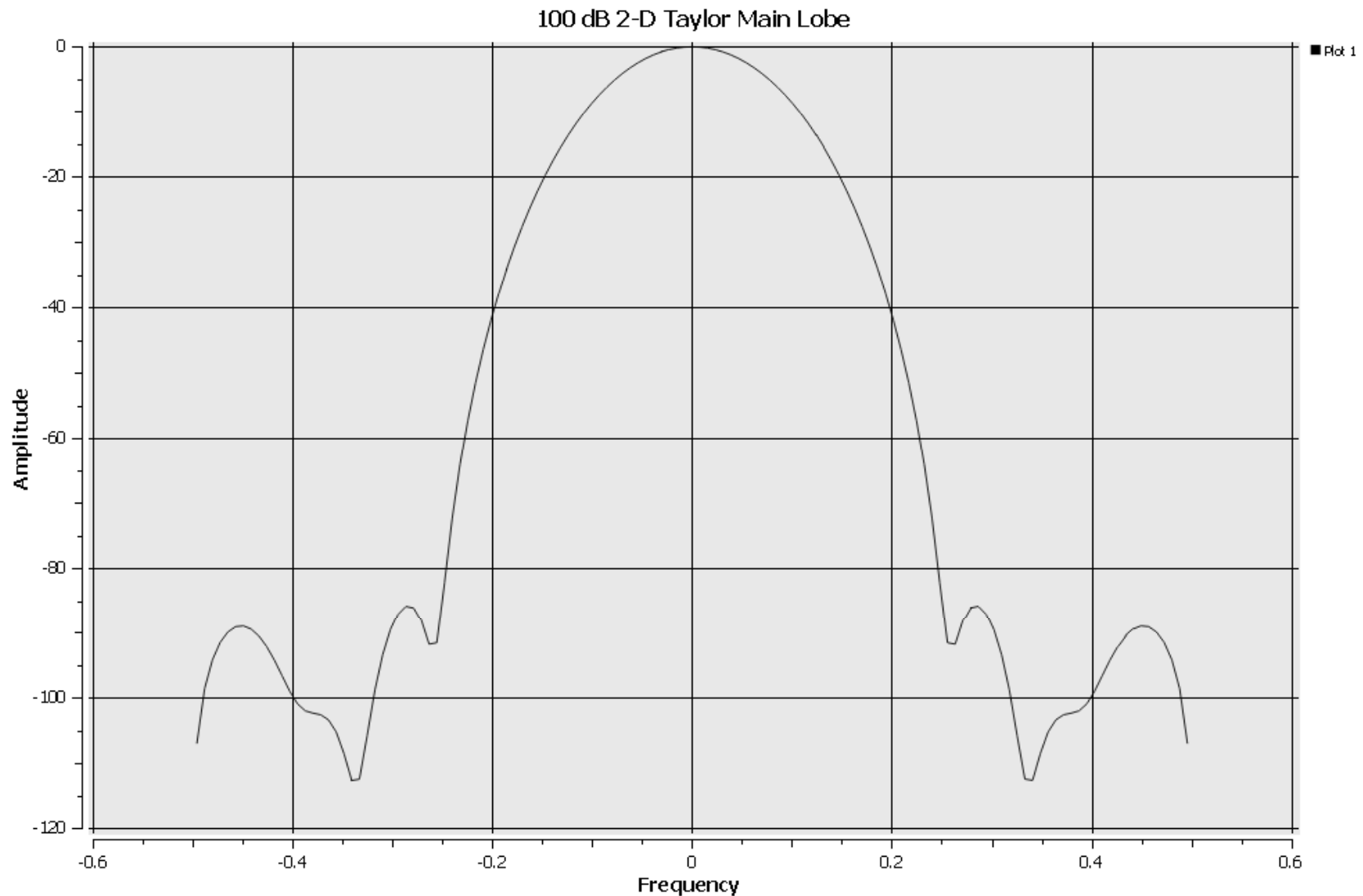
32 Samples, 60 dB Sidelobes



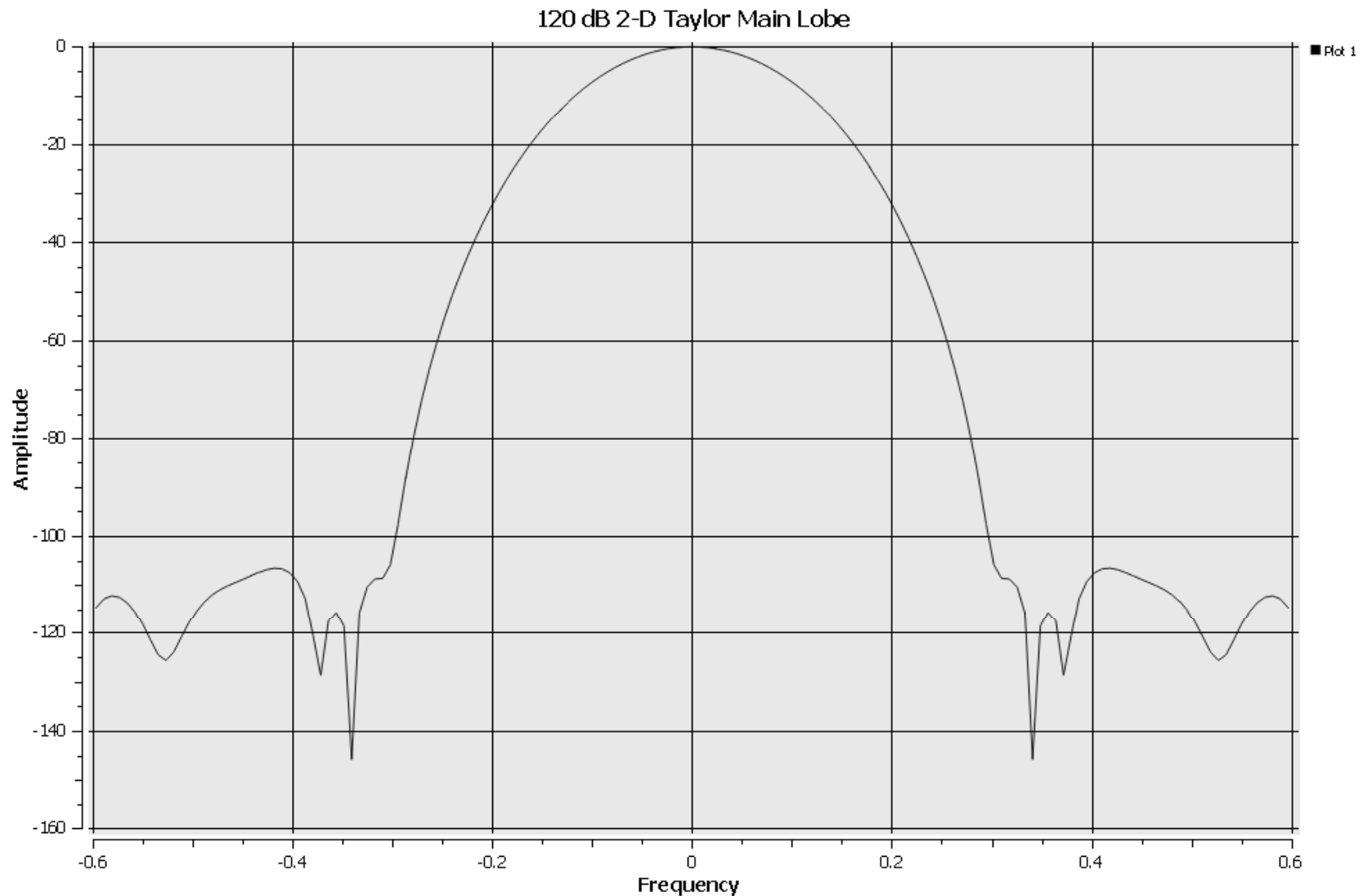
32 Samples, 80 dB Sidelobes



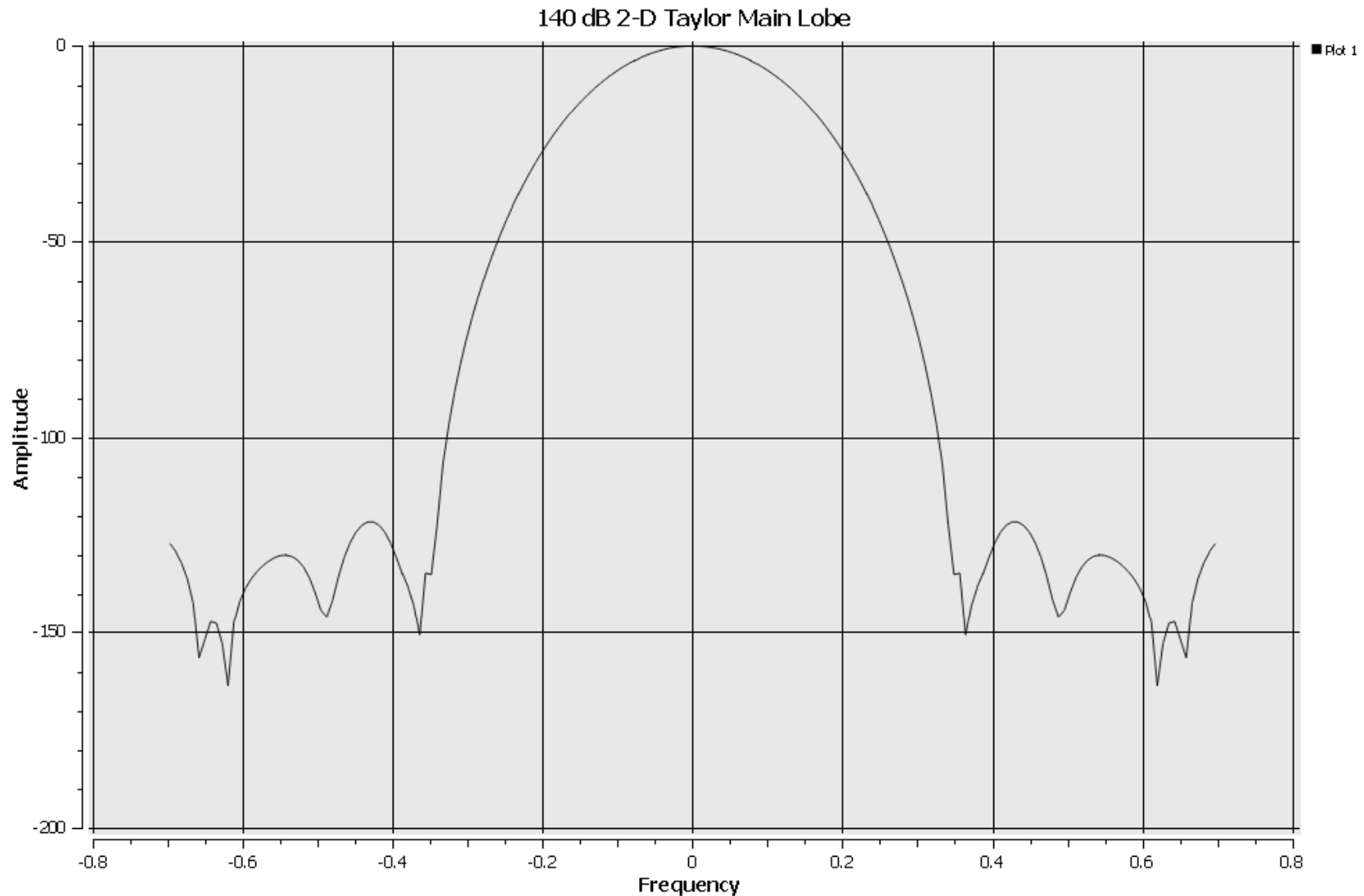
32 Samples, 100 dB Sidelobes



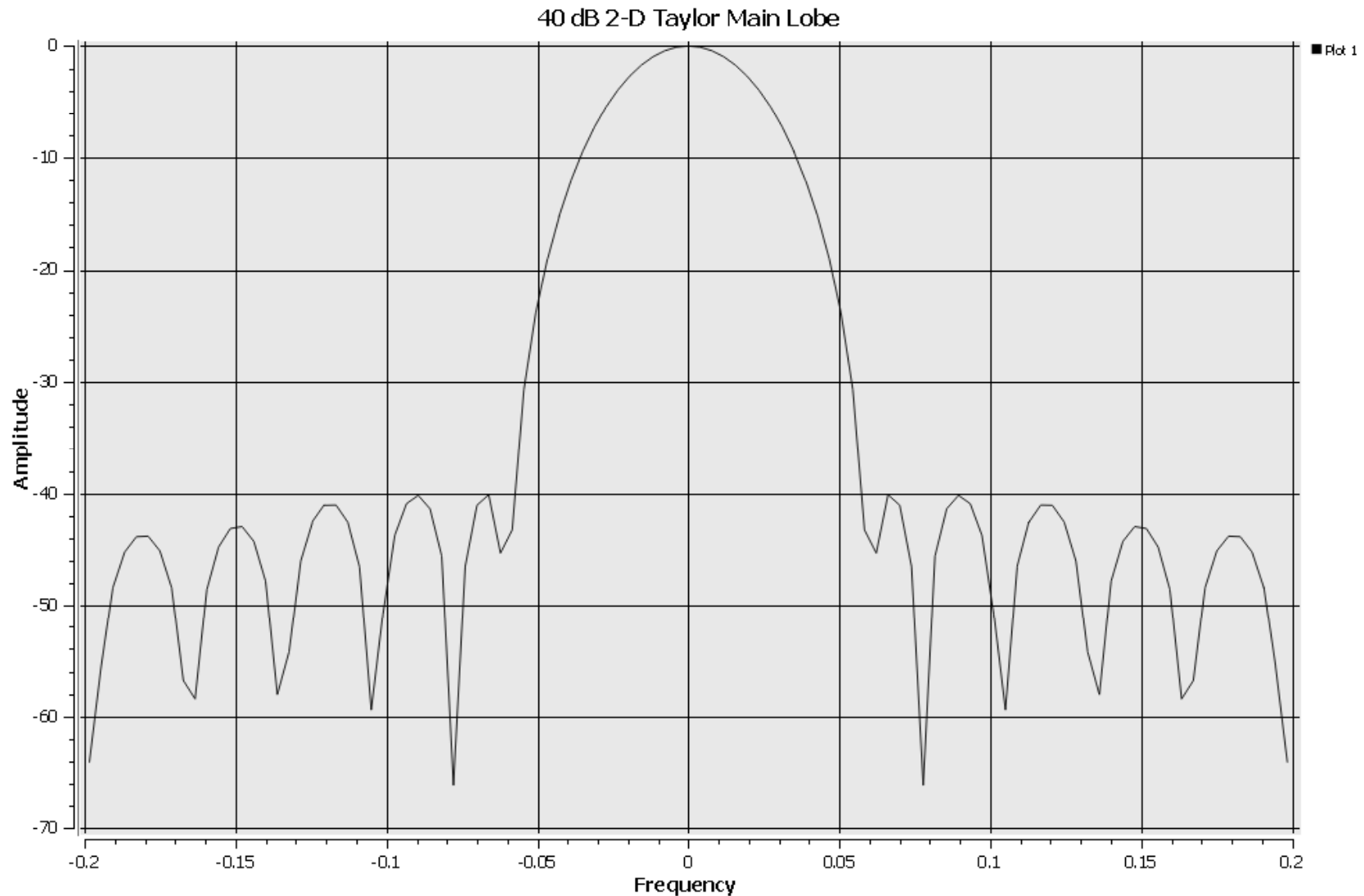
32 Samples, 120 dB Sidelobes



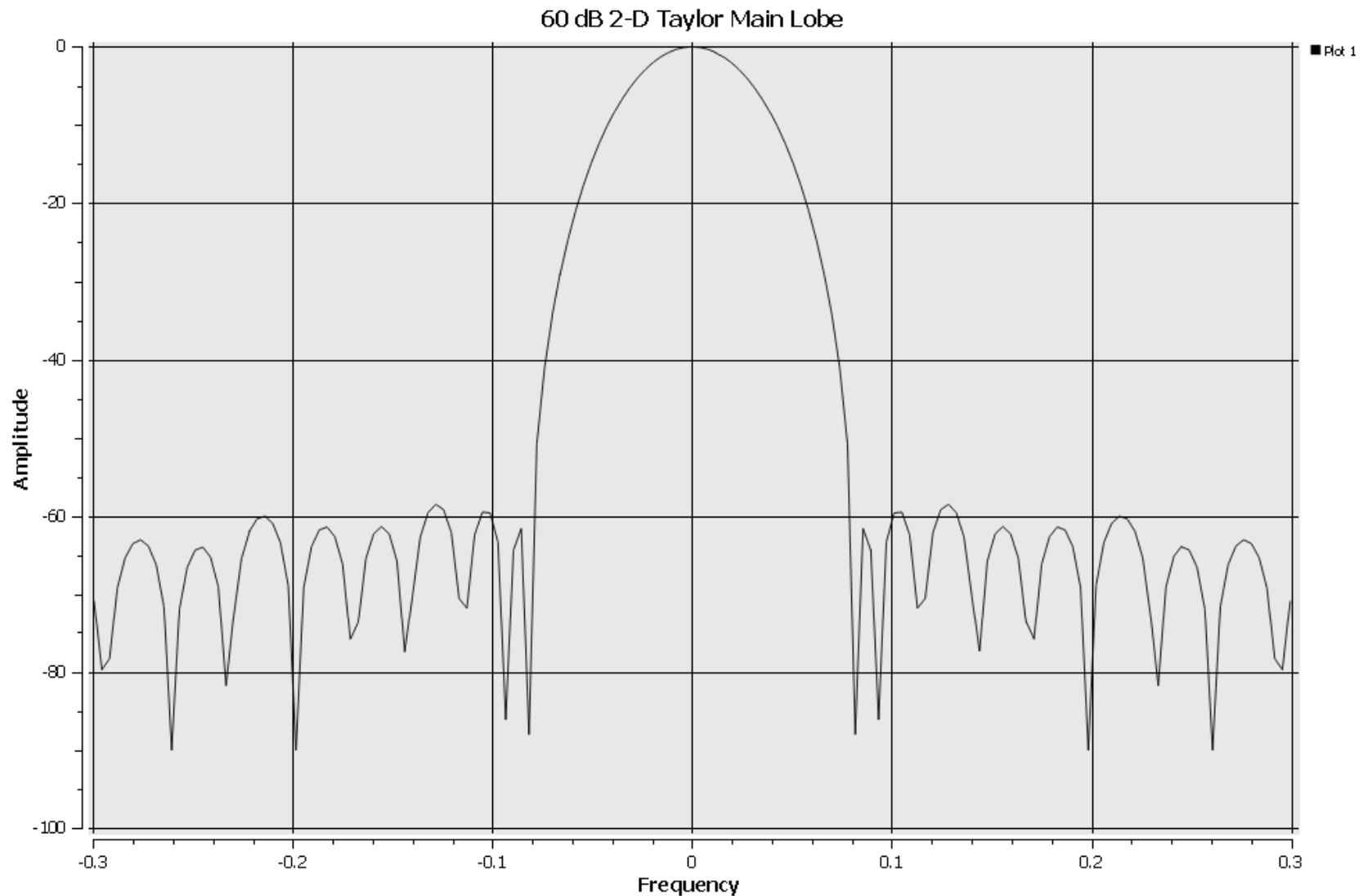
32 Samples, 140 dB Sidelobes



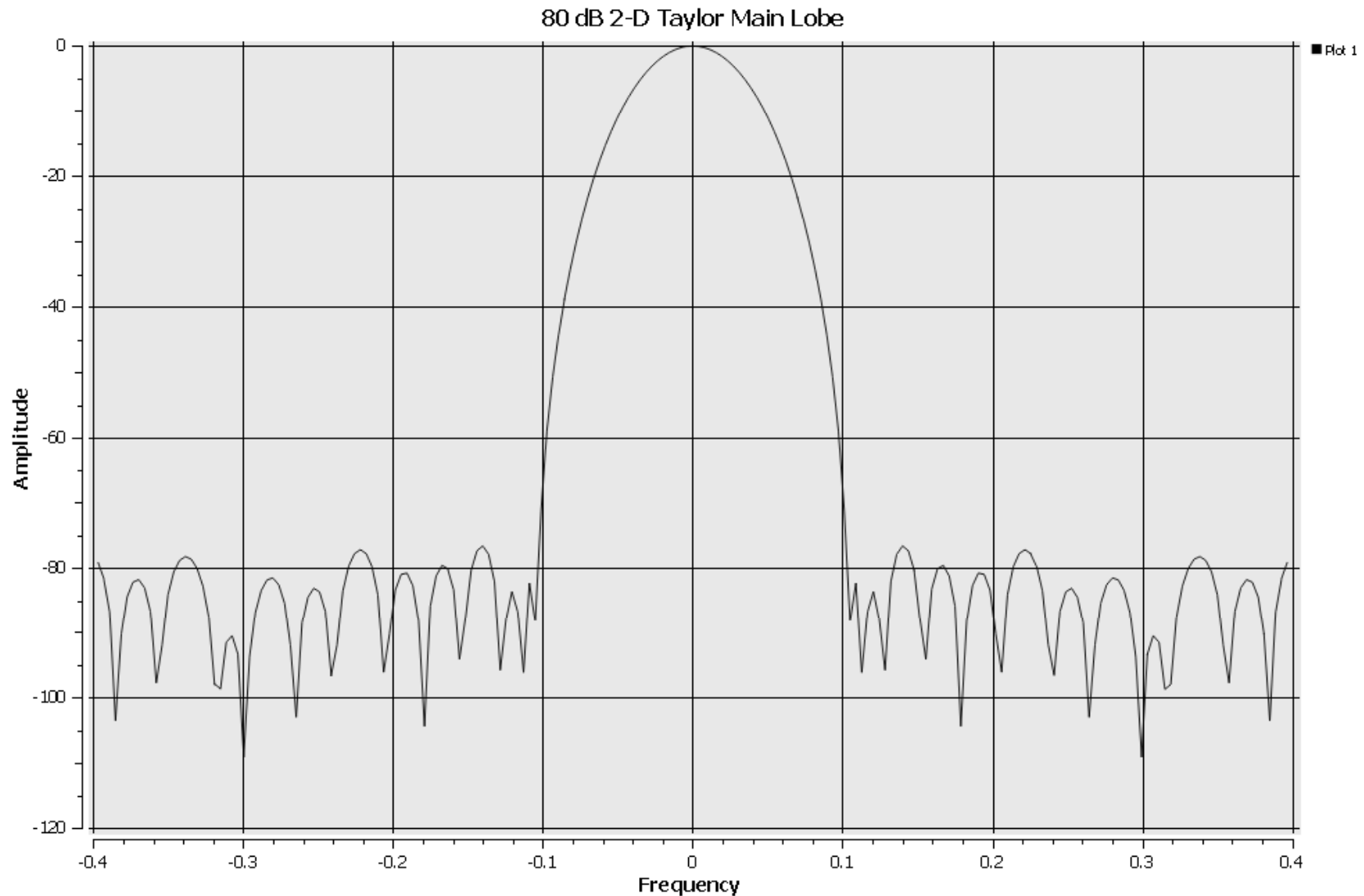
64 Samples, 40 dB Sidelobes



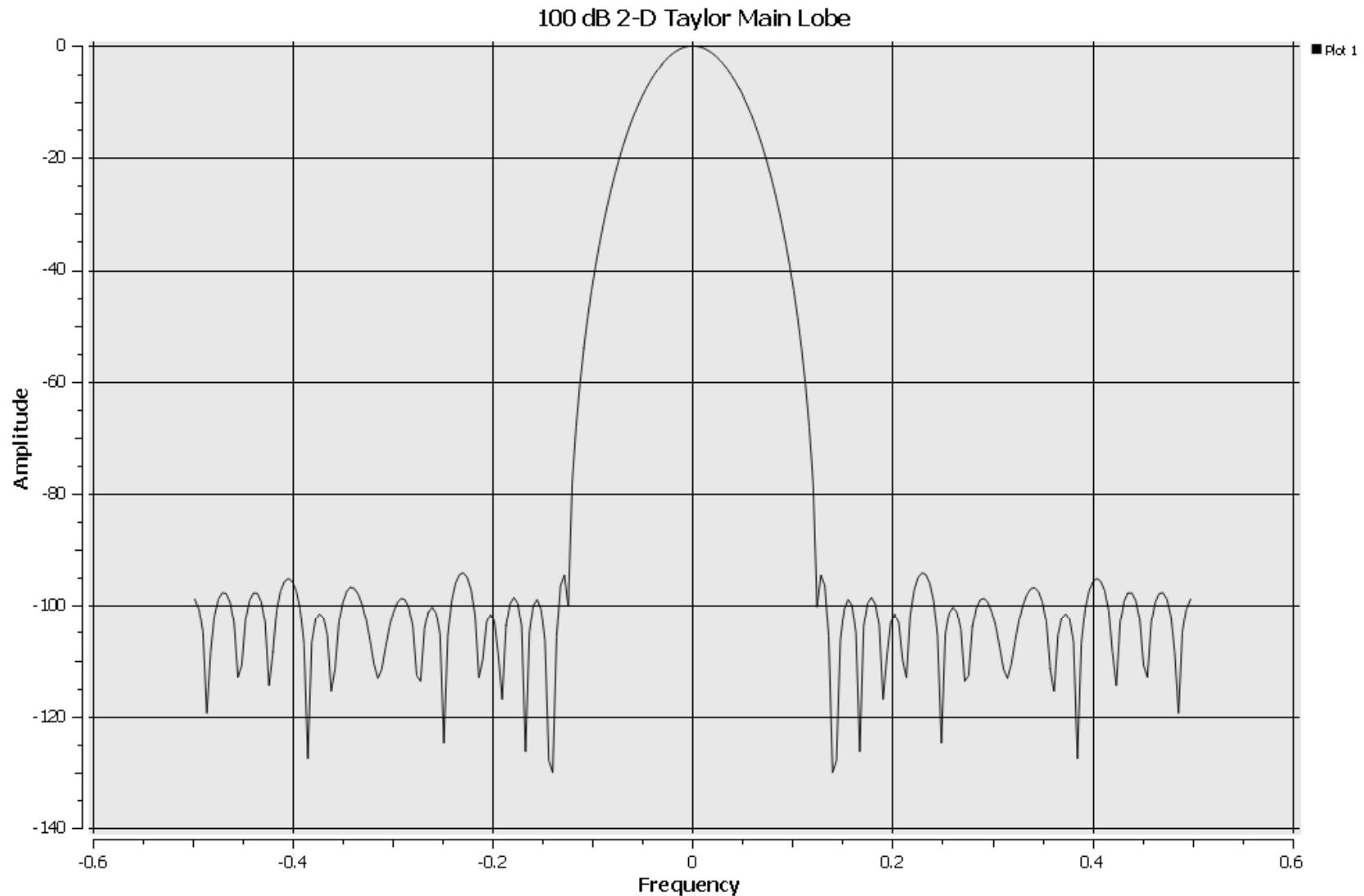
64 Samples, 60 dB Sidelobes



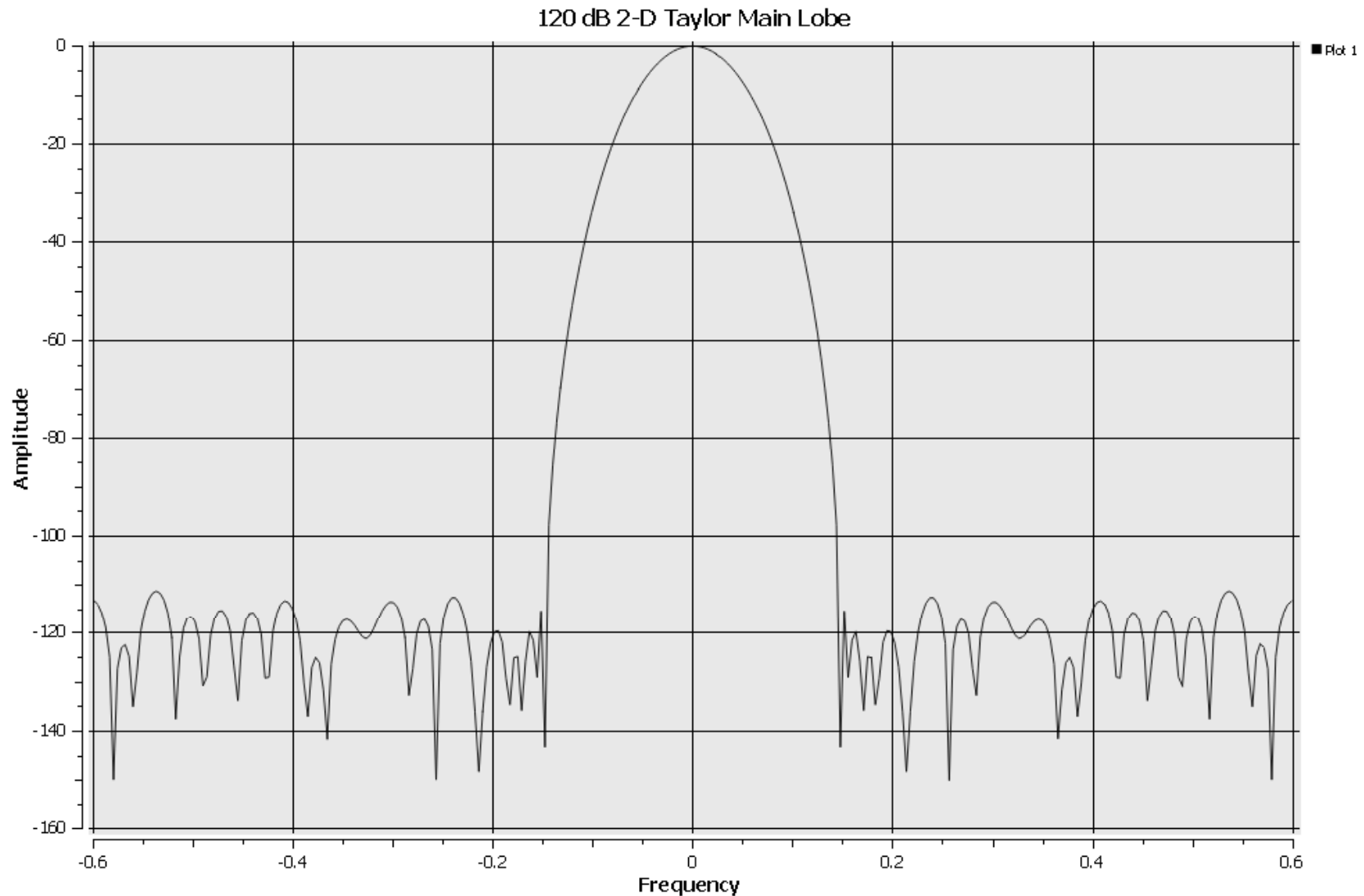
64 Samples, 80 dB Sidelobes



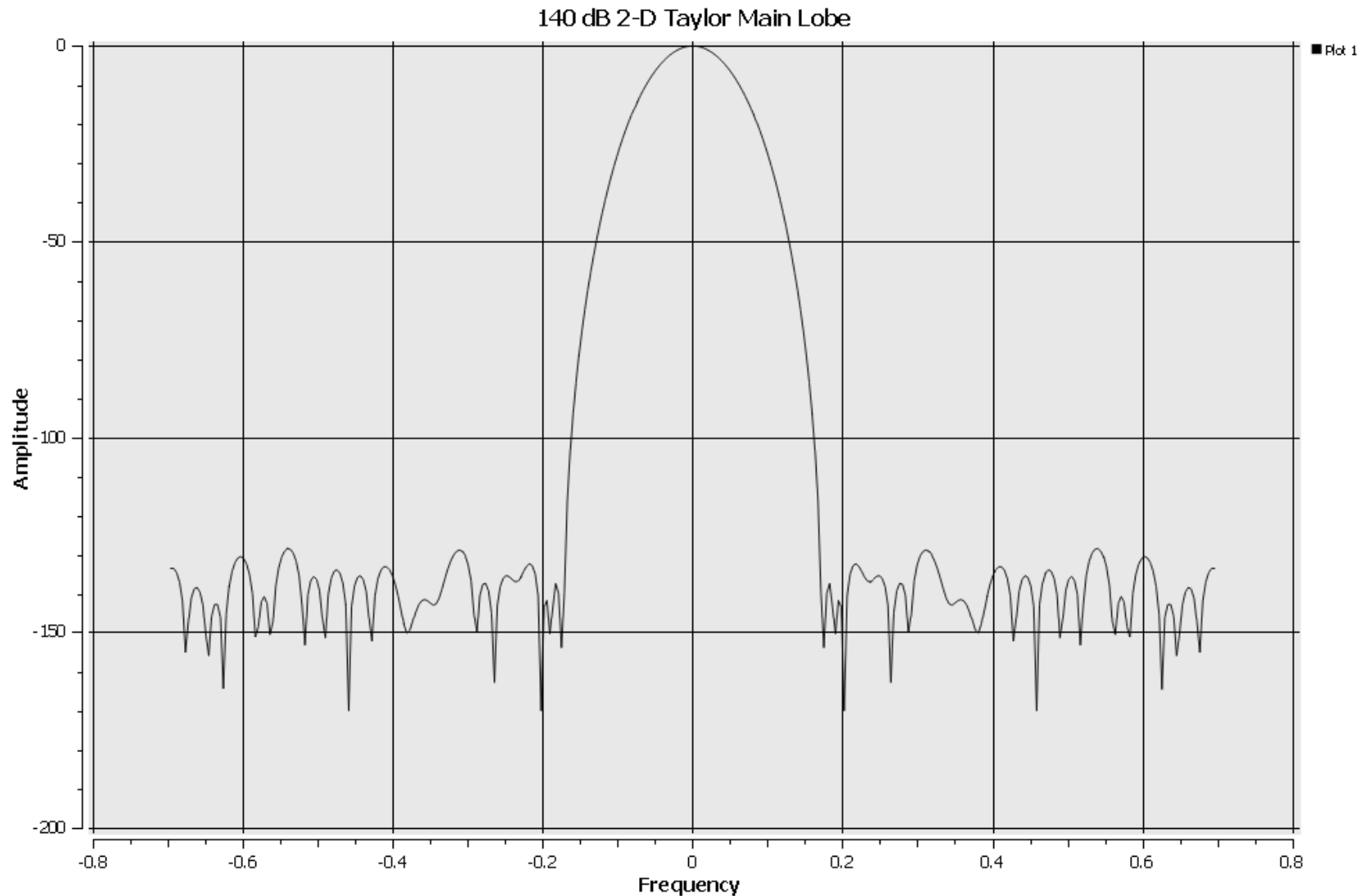
64 Samples, 100 dB Sidelobes



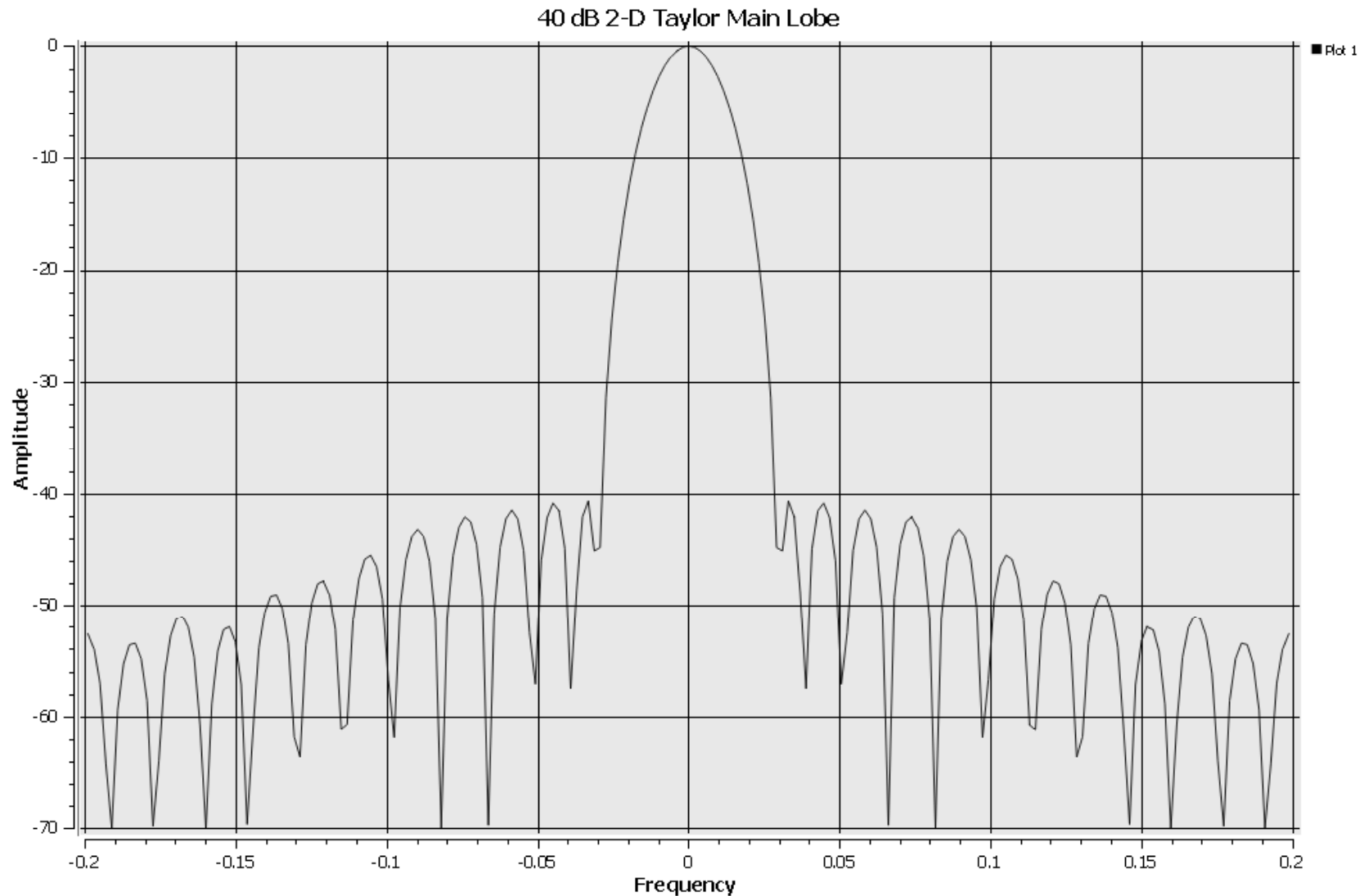
64 Samples, 120 dB Sidelobes



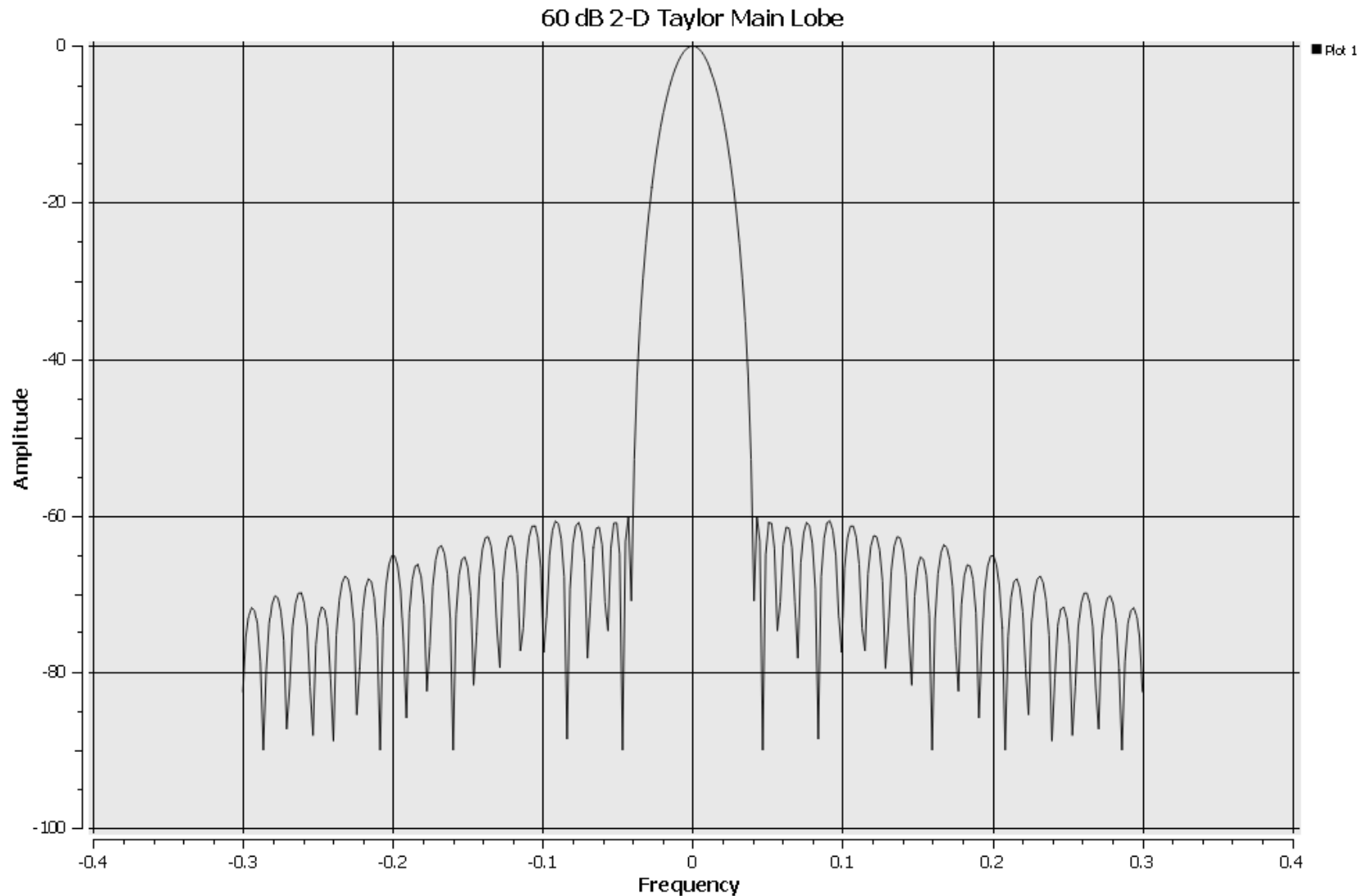
64 Samples, 140 dB Sidelobes



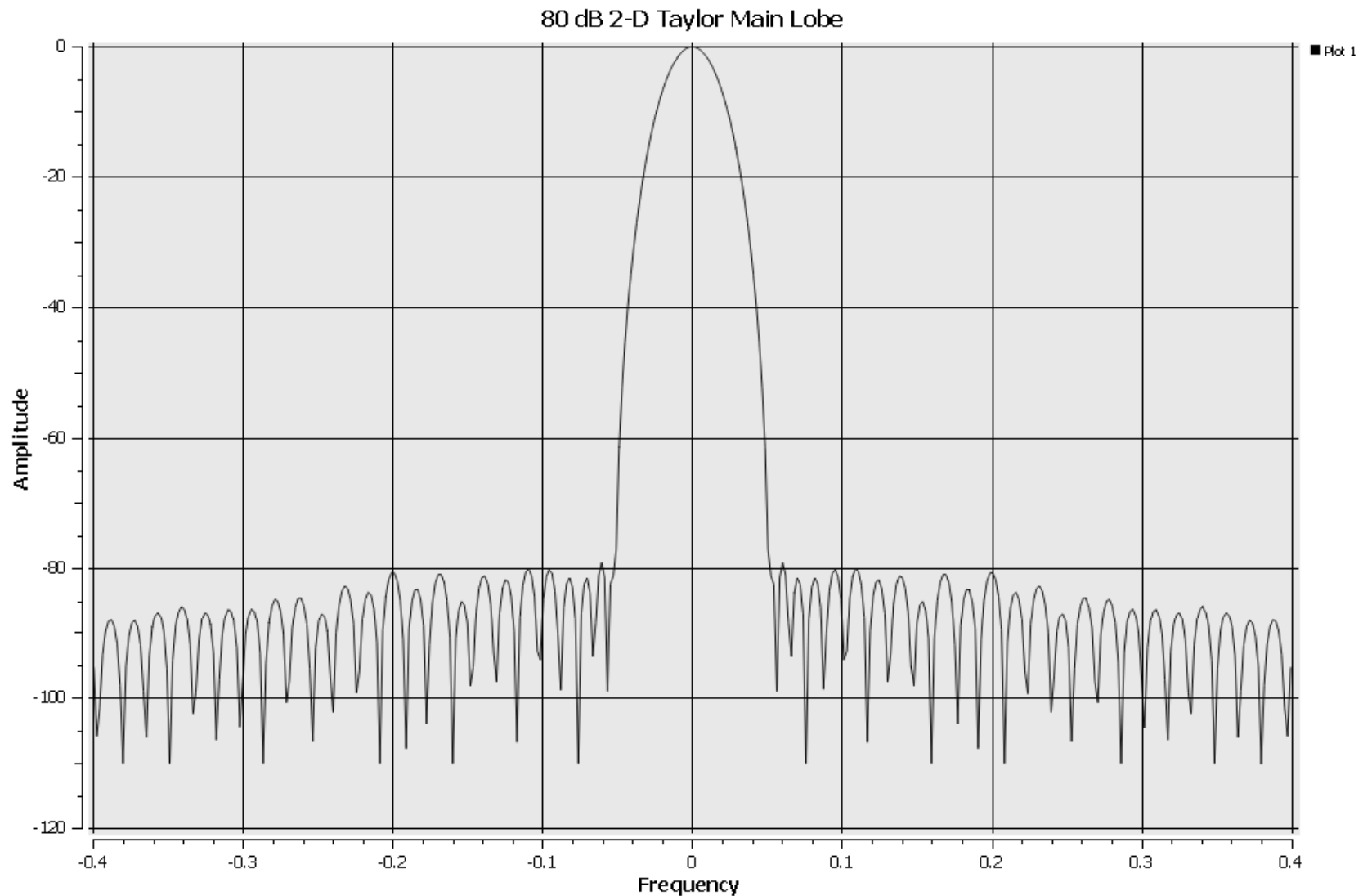
128 Samples, 40 dB Sidelobes



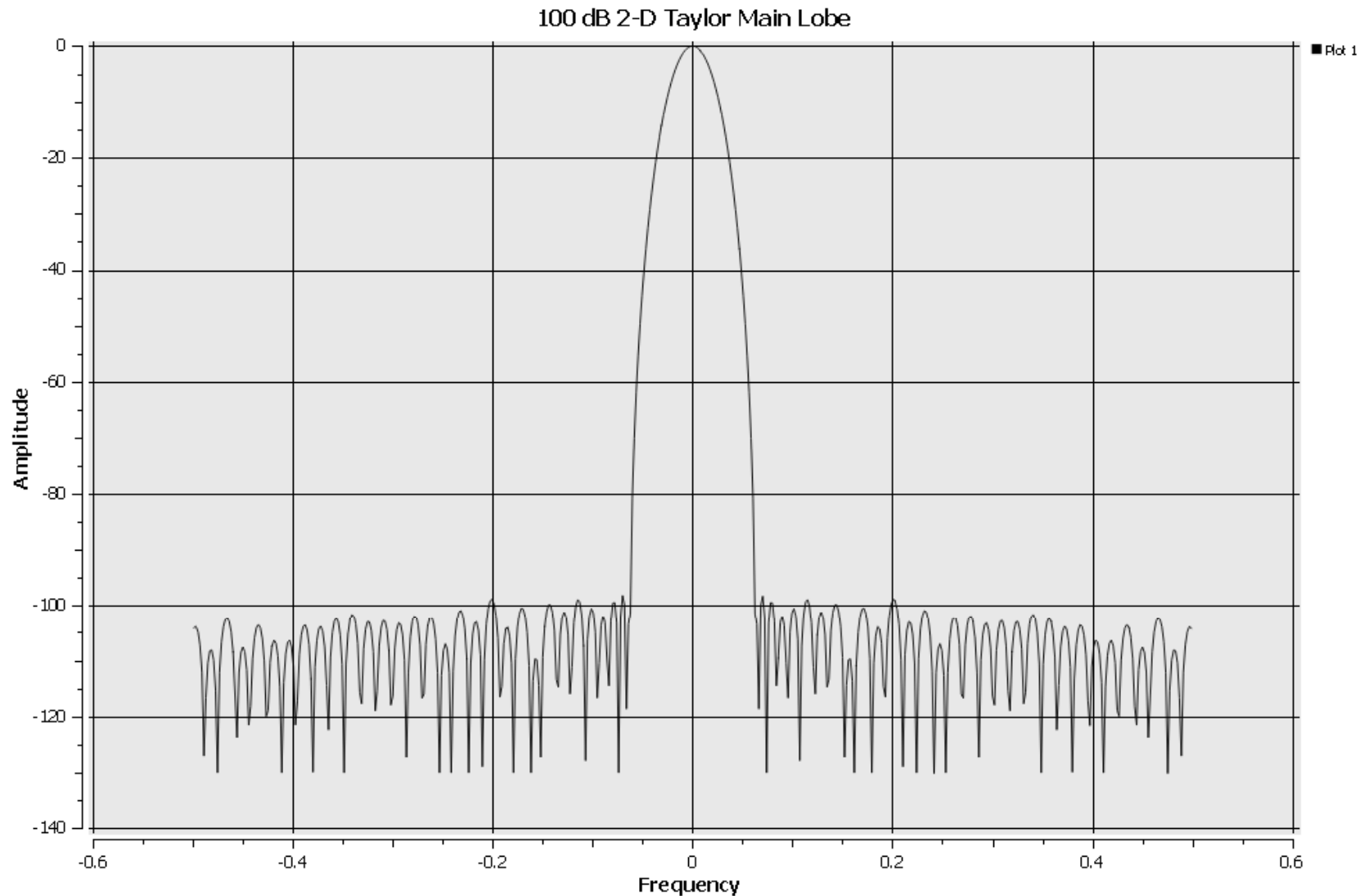
128 Samples, 60 dB Sidelobes



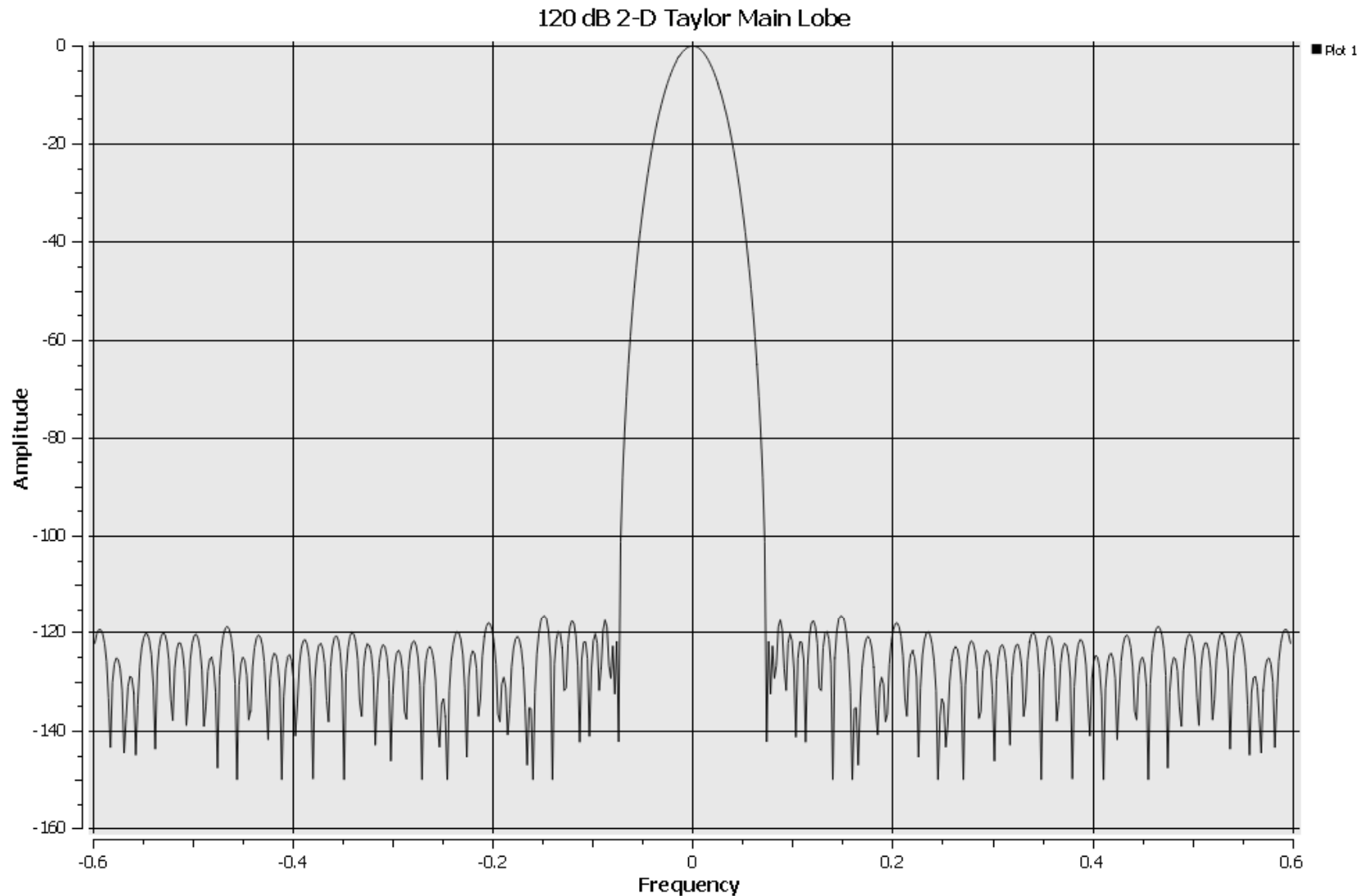
128 Samples, 80 dB Sidelobes



128 Samples, 100 dB Sidelobes



128 Samples, 120 dB Sidelobes



128 Samples, 140 dB Sidelobes

